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VANCOUVER'S BUDGET

Another Half Million Reported From Klondike With Much More Promised for January.

Maitland Kersey Tells of French Interest - Death Between Two Freight Cars.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Oct. 2.—The steamer Fastnet is from the North, and the purser estimates that half a million in dust is on board. The steamer could carry only 25 passengers, and she could have carried 50 would have had another million in dust, as a big party, with sacks of \$50,000 and \$75,000 were turned away. To the purser's personal knowledge, he says, the following amounts were on board: J. B. Rhodes and W. Caldwell, Oregon, \$125,000 between them; Kaiser Laason and Padro Llorente, two Italians who have been in the Klondike 11 years, \$80,000 each; J. Sinclair, Port Hawey, \$10,000; H. Maitland Kersey, general manager of the Yukon Steamship Co., collection of nuggets in trust, valued at \$25,000. There were many other small sums.

Navigation on the Yukon is stopped, and steamers have cut rates to, in some cases, \$5 and \$5.50 from Skagway to Vancouver. The Skagway railway is now built to White Horse City, and the first freight was carried last Monday.

The amount of wealth to come out has been much underestimated by government officials, says the captain of the Fastnet. This will be produced in January, when 10,000 people will take passage from Skagway for home.

Mr. Maitland Kersey claims that there will be a tremendous rush next season. He has a guarantee from the French government that 3,000 Frenchmen are to try their luck in the Yukon.

Passengers on the Fastnet say that

Pine creek is quite up to expectations. Several good strikes have been made on Dominion creek, and two new strikes on Stewart river.

A man named O'Connor met a shocking death this side of Spuzzum, on the C. P. R., on Saturday. He was stealing a side between two freights, when the patient couple gave way. He fell under the wheels, and his right arm and head were severed from his body.

Two men claim to have lost about \$25,000 in gold dust on the steamer North Pacific. They put the gold sacks in their bunks, they say, and went up town to get a drink. On their return the steamer was gone. They had worked five years for the gold.

SOUTHERN RICE SHORTAGE.

Loss of Almost Fifty Per Cent. in Vicinity of Charleston.

Charleston, S.C., Oct. 3.—Yesterday's hurricane and the recent storm have done but small damage to property in this vicinity, but the loss to rice growers was very heavy. Even the damage done by the storm of 1893 has been exceeded. It is variously estimated by the planters and rice brokers that the loss will be from 30 to 50 per cent. The damage is largely due to high tides, as encroachments have prevailed all along the coast as a result of the storms.

QUEBEC'S EMPHATIC NO.

Majority Against Prohibition Even Larger Than First Reported.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Later returns of the plebiscite increase the vote in favor of Ontario and against in Quebec. The following are the results in the French counties named: Ufislet against, 1,260; for, 55; Montmagny against, 1,240; for, 32; Rimouski against, 1,275; for, 33; Beauce against, 2,200; Portneuf—against, 278; St. Johns—against, 1,228; for, 193; Lewis against, 2,573; for, 152; Lotbiniere against, 1,900; for, 100.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Hackett and Johnson Meet To-day—Naval Transport Trains—Snow Reported.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Hackett and Johnson will row their single scull race at 100 Portage to-morrow between the hours of four and six.

The rain of yesterday and Saturday was general throughout the province and will cause delay in threshing and stacking operations. There is quite a large amount of grain still in stack throughout the West.

Snow fell at one or two points to-day.

The special train bearing 163 British seamen en route from the Pacific Coast to Montreal passed through the city this morning. The detachment from Halifax for Vancouver passed through last night.

THE COMMISSION COMPLACENT.

Its Members See No Bar to Adjustment of Conflicting International Interests.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Lord Herschell, chairman of the international conference, was tendered a complimentary banquet by the Bar of Montreal at the Windsor hotel on Saturday evening. Lord Herschell made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he referred briefly to the international commission, and said that it had been already ascertained by the commission that the differences between the United States and Canada were not of such a serious nature that they could not be adjusted.

TROOPS TO WINTER SOUTH.

United States Army to Be Kept in Tents For Purposes of Better Discipline.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The following statement was given out at the war department to-day: The secretary of war being questioned as to quartering troops during the winter, has had the matter under his careful consideration, and has determined, for the good of the service and the welfare of the men, that they should be in open tents in a climate where during the winter they can drill and can have free open-air exercise. To put the troops in buildings in the large cities in the north would, in a measure, deprive them of the necessary drill, discipline and practice essential for fitting soldiers for active service in the field.

Moreover, the discipline of troops near small towns can be maintained very much better and more effectively than near large cities. The troops, therefore, will be quartered in the middle Southern states, where they can live in tents, as provided by plans of the quartermaster-general, which gives stoves to the tents.

WEST INDIAN DISTRESS.

Houses of Fourteen Thousand Laborers Destroyed or Badly Damaged.

London, Oct. 3.—The government cabled to Sir James Shaw Hay, the Governor of the Barbadoes, directing him to send an estimate of the total sum of money required to cover the actual distress caused by the hurricane. The colonial office yesterday received the following despatch from Governor Hay: "Laborers' houses destroyed, 10,277; damaged, 4,644; cost to restore £37,000 not including personal effects. I have available £16,000 and earnestly request £20,000 more immediately. This estimate covers only the losses of the poorer classes."

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Telegraph Line From Skagway to Dawson Promised by New Year—Cable to Victoria.

Typhoid Fever Epidemic—The Coming Russians—Defective Bridge Foundations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Hon. James Roche, member of the British House of Commons, acting for English capitalists, has secured the charter granted last session for a telegraph system in the Yukon. To-day he arranged with the government for the immediate commencement of construction of a line from Skagway, by way of Tagish and Selkirk. He expects to have it working by New Year's, and a cable from Victoria to Skagway as soon after as possible. Sir John Pender is connected with the scheme.

It has been ascertained that the collapse of the Ottawa & New York railway bridge at Cornwall, resulting in the loss of 14 lives, was due to defective foundation. The testing of the foundation and piers in the Canadian channel will be commenced.

Aylmer Maude, an English philanthropist, and Prince Hilko, a Russian refugee, have returned from the Northwest, where they selected a site near Edmonton for a settlement of several thousand Doukhoborists, a sect of Russian reformers who have been the object of persecution by the Greek church.

An epidemic of typhoid prevails in Ottawa. There are 40 patients in the hospitals, and as many more in their own homes.

MADRID HAS A SPASM.

Protest Coming Against United States' Intention to Take Over the Philippines.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—The reported intention of the United States government to retain the whole of the Philippine islands has created almost a state of stupefaction here, and it is semi-officially announced that the Spanish government has resolved to vigorously combat any such action, which, it is claimed, the terms of the peace protocol preclude.

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AGENTS



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In stock that will at all times prove pleasing to our customers is no small task. We have succeeded by thoroughly testing all brands offered and the care with which we have produced the tea which surpasses in strength, in fragrance and flavor anything offered at the price. This is our famous New Season's Ceylon Tea—delightfully pure and full flavored, delicious, refreshing and invigorating.

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Your Ice Cream will be delicious
if flavored with BLUE RIBBON
EXTRACT OF VANILA

STORY OF GREAT FLOOD

Seventy Mile Tract in Georgia a Prey to the Rising Water.

Homes of Three Thousand at Brunswick Inundated and Some Lives Lost.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 3.—The Morning News correspondent at Brunswick, Ga., has filed the following at Baxley, Ga.: "Brunswick and its vicinity flooded and inundated; thousands houses and stores damaged. One half million dollars property loss, and list dead now small, is increasing."

"Three thousand people sought refuge from rising waters and 30 blocks in heart of city were under six feet of water for twelve hours. I left on special train with two operators and instruments to keep wire. Struck an opening here and believe I am the only newspaper man that got out of Brunswick with the story of the greatest flood since the Sea Island affair. Seventy miles of wrecked country just passed."

AN ALL-ROUND FAILURE.

Unsuccessful Ball Player Vainly Takes Up Murder and Suicide.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 3.—William Eagan, a noted baseball player who at different periods in the last several years has been a member of the St. Louis, Syracuse, Pittsburgh and other professional clubs, to-day tried to kill his wife, and had also planned to kill himself. This morning, while in a barber shop in an intoxicated condition, he displayed a revolver and said he was going to kill his wife and then blow his brains out. He then left the shop, and word was sent to police headquarters. Two policemen hurried to Eagan's home, and arrived in time to meet his wife running from the house, pursued by her run-crazed husband, firing his revolver. He had fired three shots, none of which had taken effect. The policemen knocked the revolver from the man's hand, overpowered him and took him to jail. Eagan was discharged from the Pittsburgh club a few months ago for drinking.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Prospect That the Work in Paris May Be Completed Within a Month.

Paris, Oct. 3.—To-day's session of the commission lasted until four o'clock at which hour the commissioners adjourned, to meet at two o'clock next Friday afternoon, such interval being desirable and necessary to allow consideration by each commission of matters requiring such course before being presented to the joint commission. The interval will thus be filled with work by each commission and ultimate results be facilitated. The secretary of the Spanish commission will arrive to-night and the interval will also be employed by the secretaries jointly in maturing plans for the work and procedure. The opinion is now held that the work of the commissions may be finished within a month from the present date.

While it is the general impression that to-day again the meeting was devoted to preliminaries, and that the adjournment to Friday was taken only to enable the secretary to draw up a schedule of work, the representative of the Associated Press learns that the session was highly important and that the Americans have made demands of such character the Spaniards found it necessary to ask for adjournment in order to consult with the government at Madrid. It is believed that the question concerns the Philippines and it is known that the Americans are highly pleased at having so soon reached what they consider a very important phase of the negotiations and consider the two sessions thus far held as very satisfactory to America. The fact that a member of the commission expressed the belief that the work would be completed within a month indicates a happy frame of mind.

In the Spanish camp great hopes are built on what they believe General Merritt would advise, namely that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government and that the whole situation does not warrant America in taking the responsibility for the entire Philippines. The Spaniards are quite ready to give whatever America asks in the way of coal-tar stations, but will resist more to the verge of a renewal of hostilities.

FRENCH AFRICAN POLICY.

The Explorer De Brazza Suggests That It Is to Secure Freedom of Traffic.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Major de Brazza, the well-known French explorer, speaking on Sunday at a meeting at Bordeaux welcoming Liaoard, who has just returned from the Congo, said that Major Marstrand's mission had just crowned a work that had been pursued for 11 years. France was thereby enabled to assist in settling the Nile question. He instances the neutrality of the Congo-waterway, which had been regulated by the intervention of the powers.

M. de Brazza proceeded to glorify the act of Berlin, which, he said, inaugurated the principles of a new land founded on freedom of trade and free navigation of the great rivers of Africa. The speech is important, as it suggests that France will profess to be the champion of the open door in Africa, as England has done in China.

Ella Seaburn, aged 21, employed by Wm. Chapman, at St. Catharines, was asphyxiated by gas in her bedroom on Sunday, presumably accidentally.

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Seasonable. — Fine Fall Underwear, Hosiery, Solid Leather Valises, at W. & J. WILSON'S.

ZOLA MUST PAY UP.
Preparations to Sell His Household Effects to Satisfy Recent Verdict for Slander.

Paris, Oct. 2.—M. Mirbeau's offer to defray the damages obtained against Zola by the handwriting experts in the Dreyfus and Estherazy cases, who charged him with slander, has been refused by the representatives of the experts, however. M. Mirbeau insisted on compensation distributed to them. The judgment against Zola not having been satisfied, a procession of clerks this afternoon visited the residence for the purpose of taking in the damages, for the payment for the judicial sale that has been ordered. Admittance was refused by Zola who had obtained counsel's opinion that M. Mirbeau's protest was valid. Zola immediately counteracted but the clerks were unmoved and filed the tapestry in Madame Zola's bedroom and other apartments in the house. This incident will lead to another lawsuit.

SOLDIER'S GRAVES.
Remains of Americans Who Fell on Foreign Service to Be Recovered and Brought Home.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Arrangements are being made for the war department to bring to this country for interment the bodies of all the soldiers of the American army who died in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of \$600,000 for this purpose, and the plan is to have the bodies placed in the hands of the quartermaster general of the army with instructions to spare no effort or expense. The present plans of the department contemplate the removal of the bodies of soldiers buried in Cuba, Porto Rico as soon as the weather gets cold enough to justify action. A ship will be fitted for special purpose of transporting the remains to this country.

PORTO RICAN EVACUATION.

Spaniards Will Complete Delivery of Islands Before This Week Closes.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 2.—The Spanish transport Isle de Panay arrived here this morning and a second transport is expected tomorrow or Monday with a hospital ship which will come from Havana to remove a number of sick troops. They will carry away about 3,500 sick Spaniards, mostly recovered, with 1,000 now on their way here to remove the remainder of the troops. It is Admiral Cebrian's opinion that the vacuity of the Spaniards and the official delivery of the islands will be completed by the 6th. The Spaniards are now engaged in perfecting the evacuation and arranging for the transportation of officials and their families back to Spain.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

More Plums for Politicians—Tramp Accused of Murder—The Swelling Customs.

Maxie Brown, a one-legged tramp, who is believed to have shot and killed Policeman Twohey at London, Ont., some months ago, has been arrested in Washington state.

Proceedings in the protest against the election of Hon. Mr. Hart as member of the Ontario legislature for Kingston, have been abandoned by the petitioners.

The body of Grace Moote was found in Sydenham river, Owen Sound, on Sunday, a party of citizens who were searching for her, she having been missing since Monday. The deceased had been melancholy for some time and threatened to take his life.

R. W. Davis, of North Augusta, Ont., a farmer, Saturday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for setting fire to the barn of his cousin, M. W. Brant, on September 3. The cousins had quarrelled over the property and R. W. Davis had made threats of revenge.

The lottery company of Montreal founded under a provincial government charter in February, 1894, inaugurated a monthly drawing on Saturday, the plan of drawing being exactly the same as formerly used in the Louisiana state lottery. The company is operated by a syndicate of Canadians and Americans and they will hold monthly drawings here.

It is rumored that Senator Dandurand will be appointed Governor of the North-West Territories. Mr. DeCelles, Dominion Librarian, to be appointed senator and Mr. Beau soleil, M.P., Librarian.

Customs receipts for the port of Montreal for the first three months of the fiscal year, July, August and September, show enormous increases over the same period for any other year in the history of the port.

Z. A. Dana, ex-M.L. for Brockville, who retired at last election, has been appointed sheriff of Leeds and Grenville in succession to James Smart, deceased. J. Phillips, one of the most popular members of the Winnipeg Cricket club, is leaving that city to take up his permanent residence in Vancouver, where he will take charge of the business of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

THE CHINESE MIX-UP.

Foreign Powers May Occupy Pekin—Rebel Leader Preaches Death to Foreigners.

London, Oct. 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, telling on Saturday that the Emperor valued his life, reported to escape from the palace, but was arrested by the dowager's people. The correspondent also says that Cahu Shu Chao, vice-president of the board of punishment, was appointed to succeed Chang Yunn as director of the board of mines and railways.

A special despatch from Shanghai says that the telegrams from Pekin have been despatched twice, and that the last despatch advised, according to this despatch, that the foreign ministers have held an emergency meeting. A German warship had started hurriedly for Taku the day before.

Mr. Li, who, it is understood, is visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, owing to the importance of prosecuting the war against the rebels, has demanded that Tientsin or Shanghai, it is said, forbade any foreign residents going to Pekin. It is expected in Shanghai that the crisis will result in a joint occupation of Pekin by the powers.

The Young II Yamen has demanded that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, shall surrender King Yu.

Yanwan, leader of the rebellion in the Sze Chuan province, has issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted suits with extra pants from \$1.50 per suit upwards. B. Williams & Co.

AT THE CITY COUNCIL.

Numerously Signed Petitions From Property Owners Wanting More Protection From Fire.

Ald. Humphrey Offers Another Suggestion on the Bridging of Rock Bay.

The city council actually got through business and adjourned before 10 o'clock last night, a somewhat unusual proceeding these days. Important matters that came up were petitions from property owners, asking the city to borrow \$20,000 to secure better fire protection, and a recommendation from the fire wardens to the same effect; while Ald. Humphrey had a new suggestion to make with reference to securing a new bridge to replace the old Rock Bay structure, whose life is now within a few months of its end.

The city clerk, New Westminster, wrote that Mr. H. P. Bell had informed the city that he had presented to the relief committee a sum of \$125 due him by the city of Victoria. An answer will be sent that the amount is in dispute, and when it is settled the money will be forwarded.

A letter of thanks was received from the city of Westminster for Victoria's sympathy and help to the fire sufferers.

A. S. Shrapnel wrote asking for compensation to the amount of \$100 for injuries received to his leg by a defective sidewalk on Cadboro Bay road. This was referred to the streets committee and city solicitor to report.

Mrs. Conlin asked for an extension of time on the assessment due under the Broad street improvement by-law, until the present Rock Bay bridge at the end of the road is replaced by a new one.

Ald. Humphrey brought up his resolution looking to a new bridge at Rock Bay between Bay and Work streets. He did this for the purpose of explaining that he had a new idea on the subject. This was to build a bridge across the end of the present Rock Bay bridge at the end of the road, connected with Rock Bay avenue. This would obviate the necessity of the tram company leaving the store street line. It was only 600 feet across the bay here and 200 to this could be filled in with slabs and sawdust giving only a 400 foot bridge. The other small bridge across from Bay to Work street would also have to be utilized in the scheme.

Ald. Kinsman was also quite in favor of this idea.

The Mayor said that it had been suggested to him that the present Rock Bay bridge might be utilized by filling it up with slabs and sawdust at a cost of some \$6,000.

Ald. Phillips believed that the filling in of the old bridge would be too expensive. He suggested that the whole thing be referred to the city engineer to estimate the cost. This suggestion was eventually accepted and the matter was laid over pending the report.

Ald. Wilson remarked that he would like to have a survey on the continuation of Erie street where the Chemical Works were building. Another place that should also be entered into was down by the old Rock Bay bridge. There were several other places where he feared streets were being encroached upon.

Ald. Bragg wanted the opinion of the city's legal advisers on the questions on which the council and the school trustees were at variance. In this connection he said that the \$250 item which Mr. Hayward had said in his letter to the Colonist had been disallowed never came before the finance committee nor the council.

The Mayor said that he had submitted to Mr. Taylor, the city barrister, every letter he had sent the school board. He would get Ald. Bragg the information he desired.

The council then adjourned.

WHITE OUTCLASSES M'BRIDE.

Referee Cuts Short the Fight Out of Charity for the Defeated.

New York, Oct. 3.—Tommy White, of Chicago, and Danny McBride, of New York, met to-night at the Greater New York Athletic Club for a 25-round bout to decide the 126-pound championship, but the fight lasted only a little more than one-fourth of the intended distance. White won by a knock-out and probably never came before the finance committee nor the council.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

LOQUACIOUS MR. MARTIN.

Mr. Joseph Martin is growing loquacious, and the longer he remains away from home the more freely and recklessly he expresses himself. Mr. Martin has made up his mind that, in the event of a new election, Mr. Turner and his friends cannot carry a single seat. If he thinks so, the wonder is that he and his colleagues have not long since advised the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the house. He knows that the government will not have a majority in the new house, and in fact in his Winnipeg interviews frankly admitted it. This being the case, it is absurd to meet the house and go through the form of being defeated. The advantages of the plan adopted is that it secures for Mr. Martin and his colleagues six or eight months of office. If they felt the confidence in an appeal to the people, which Mr. Martin expresses, they would have insisted upon a dissolution as a condition on which alone they would consent to take office. Such a request could not very well have been refused. The Lieutenant-Governor himself is on record as saying that neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Semlin could command a majority of the house. That was why he sent for Mr. Beaven. He was logically bound to grant Mr. Semlin a dissolution, if he had asked for it, and we may feel very sure that if that gentleman and his colleagues had felt sure of sweeping the country they would have asked for it. But they knew better. They knew perfectly well that the feeling of indignation over the dismissal of Mr. Turner is such that the people would reject the men who are by the necessities of the case the apologists for it, as they are the beneficiaries of it. Hence they preferred the bird in the hand to the flock in the bushes, and were content with a term of office for a few months, and to trust to luck for what might develop before it becomes absolutely necessary to face the voters. It is now too late, in a constitutional sense, to talk of dissolution, until the legislature has met.

Mr. Martin's remark about financial aid to the province from the Dominion was one of those things which would be better left unsaid, because it is likely to be misunderstood. If what Mr. Martin meant was that the province needs no financial assistance for purely provincial purposes, his remark was fully justified; but it will not be so understood. The demand, which has been made for financial assistance to British Columbia, was not to help the province out of difficulties, but as a compensation for the immense amount paid into the federal treasury over and above what has been expended on public works and in connection with the federal government here. It was not asked as a favor but was claimed as a right. There was no request that the money should be turned over to the provincial government, but the suggestion was made and pressed that the two governments should co-operate in carrying out a system of internal development projects. This was one of the planks in Mr. Turner's platform, and it must have been in respect to this that Mr. Martin was questioned. No one ever suggested that any assistance should be extended to the province in any other way. Mr. Martin's declaration that he knows of no way in which help can be given and that the province is not in want of assistance will certainly be cited against British Columbia, when a claim is put forward in its behalf. It recalls the observation of the Victoria Times, made when the Colonist was urging the claims of the province previous to the elections. We do not recall the exact phraseology, but it was to the effect that the demand must be opposed. Mr. Martin's loquacity is unfortunate, except that there is some advantage in knowing that, as far as he can speak for the government, there is no chance of the claims of British Columbia for fair play being urged at Ottawa.

THE VOTING POWER.

A correspondent writes upon the qualifications of voters, taking the view that undue influence is given by law to the owners of real estate. There is very much in what he says, for it is altogether a mistaken idea that the ownership of a piece of ground gives a man any more interest in a community than he would otherwise have. On certain classes of expenditure it would be unreasonable to give anyone except owners of real estate a vote. For instance, it would be absurd to permit a man who is the yearly tenant of a house on a street to vote to place an indebtedness against the premises under the local improvement plan. But as a general proposition, the man who lives in a city with his family is just as much interested in promoting its welfare and in keeping down taxes, whether he owns land or does not own it. If he rents a house, he pays the taxes on it. The landlord, in fixing the rent, allows for interest, insurance, repairs and taxes. There are cases where, for exceptional reasons, rents are fixed at amounts lower than these charges amount to, but the rule holds good usually.

In nearly every part of the world the nation, that the possession of a piece of

ground gives a man some special standing, has been rejected by the people, and it is time that Victoria got abreast of the times in this respect. It would not be difficult to mention cases where public improvements have been carried on, and the value of real estate been thereby increased, in spite of the opposition of the majority of real estate owners. Victorians ought to study the laws governing other cities. They would find that in the experience of other places there is much valuable for their own guidance.

POINT ROBERTS.

It appears likely, the Canada-Alaska boundary is to be settled by compromise, it would be well for the Canadian commissioners to ask for a surrender of Point Roberts by the United States.

This little piece of territory is of no possible value to that country and is not of much use to Canada, but it is in the way and as there is no means by which it can be carried away and attached to some other part of the United States, it ought to be given to Canada. Its possession is of some importance in connection with the salmon fishery.

We do not know whether the provincial government has drawn the attention of the Canadian cabinet to the desirability of having this matter included in any boundary settlement that may be made, but it is not too late now to do so.

There is no question as to the title of the United States to the point. It is a part of the continent and is south of the 49th parallel and hence belongs to that country under the terms by which the international boundary was fixed.

MONS. DE ROUGEMONT.

M. de Rougemont is the literary lion of the hour in Great Britain. All the leading papers have editorials on him. One of them says either he is the most amazing liar or he has had the most amazing experiences of any man whom the world has ever known. The British Association takes him seriously and he has been invited to read papers before various learned societies. He has been brought forward by Sir George Newnes, the great London publisher, who proposes to expend what money is necessary to test the truth of his alleged experiences.

In brief, M. de Rougemont's story is that in 1863 he left his home in France and became a pearl fisher in the Indies. His vessel was carried away by a storm and wrecked on a small island off the northern coast of Australia, he being cast ashore with only a dog for a companion. He lived for some time without human associates, but at length a storm drove a raft ashore and on the raft were some Australian natives, with whom he lived for some months, the whole party ultimately making their way to the mainland. Here he married first a young girl, but on the second day of his honeymoon exchanged her for another man's wife. He lived with this woman until her death, which was upwards of twenty-five years later. For the first year or so he endeavored to make his way to civilization, but after that abandoned the idea and settled down to a very contented life with a cannibal tribe in the interior, finally becoming their king. His wife and children having succumbed to an epidemic of influenza, he resolved to abandon his savage life, and was escorted by a party of his subjects to the white settlements. He made his way to London after a series of vicissitudes, themselves sufficiently romantic to make an ordinary life interesting.

Mr. Joseph Martin has resolved to dissolve the house if the government to which he belongs is defeated. Mr. Martin is taking rather more upon himself than the law allows. Possibly he has been informed by the Lieutenant-Governor that a dissolution will be granted under the circumstances mentioned, but we will not believe this until we have some proof of it.

The very great attention which municipal matters are receiving at the hands of correspondents of the Colonist is highly satisfactory, and more than compensates this paper for the effort it has made to stimulate public interest therein. We hope our friends will not grow weary in well-doing, and that they will not be content with writing, but will give effect to their letters by organization, and later by their votes.

Our correspondent, "Canada," says that the recent political shuffle has made British Columbia the laughing stock of our neighbors to the south. It has certainly made it a laughing stock in the Eastern provinces. "Have you all gone crazy out there," writes a prominent Eastern man, "that you allow your lieutenant-governor to turn things upside-down at his own sweet will?"

A rumor is floating around to the effect that there is to be a dissolution of the local legislature next month. We have not been able to trace it to any authoritative source, but perhaps some confirmation will be given by the good faith he is prepared to lead an expedition to the country of the cannibals. If the story is true, the discoveries made are valuable and will revolutionize the conditions of the portion of the Island Continent to which they relate.

Rev. H. H. Gowan, of Seattle, preached in Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday night from a sentence in one of St. Paul's epistles, in which he speaks of the folly of people "comparing themselves with themselves." He did not apply it to municipal politics, but there is nothing to which it will apply better and to no place more appropriately to Victoria. Our municipal authorities have their own standard of what is right and act up to it. They compare James Bay with North Ward, for example, and Victoria West with the Fort Street district, and pronounce the condition of things highly satisfactory. What the city needs is comparison with other places. If this were made oftener, we would realize how very much there is to be done here. Perhaps the new municipal movement will result in this.

The Toronto Globe has at last reached the conclusion that the honor of the Dominion is involved in the Yukon charges. This is going as far as the Colonist has ever gone. We shall therefore expect to see the organs, which cried out against this paper for insisting upon an investigation, now begin to pour out the vials of their wrath upon the Toronto paper.

The movement in the direction of improvements in the fire department will commend itself very greatly to the public.

Atlin seems to be a good safe proposition.

His Worship the Mayor favors us with a letter on the question at issue between the city council and the school board. It seems a pity that the suggestion was not accepted that was made to the school board to settle the legal questions upon which the two bodies differ in time to have the laws amended, if an amendment is necessary to secure an efficient school service, without trenching upon the revenue required by the city for other purposes. While we say this, we at the same time think that, if the additional amount of money needed by the school board is only \$2,305.30, the council would act wisely to provide it, especially as the Mayor says they probably would have done so, if asked only for this amount in the first place. Let the bills be paid first, and the legal point be settled afterwards. These bills will have to be paid in the end, and the money will come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. If there is any delay about the payment, there will be interest and costs added. The Colonist has no objection to make to the council's insisting upon keeping within the law, but it wants to avoid anything like repudiation of legal liabilities, the inconvenience of the employees of the school board from being kept out of their money, and the piling up of costs against the city.

According to an Eastern paper, there has been only one year since confederation when Canada has had a surplus—that is, when the receipts from all sources actually exceeded the expenditure—and this was in 1873, when there was a surplus of \$42,083. In every other year more money has been spent than has been received, in the shape of revenue, into the treasury. The smallest over-expenditure was in 1869, and was \$93,288; the largest was in 1884, and was \$23,223,447. Altogether the over-expenditures have reached \$194,849,226, from which, if the solitary surplus be deducted, there will be left \$194,807,184, which is the increase of the public debt since July 1, 1867. The over-expenditure during the last fiscal year was the smallest for five years, but it was exceeded in every year since confederation except ten. All these vast sums have been expended for railways, canals and other public works.

The Times says that the Colonist has not yet expressed its opinion as to what would be a sufficient ground for the dismissal of a ministry. That is quite true. The Colonist has been devoting its attention to an endeavor to find out on what grounds the Turner ministry was dismissed, and has not been paying any attention to abstract propositions. But this much it may say, that if the reason for dismissing Mr. Turner was that he had not a majority of the house, Mr. Semlin ought also to be forthwith dismissed, for Mr. Attorney-General Martin has publicly stated that they cannot count on a majority.

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DO YOU READ?

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of seroful, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

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W. H. BOSSOCK M.P., is the latest and most accurate way of spelling the name of the member for Yale-Cariboo.

The reported discovery of rich quartz ledges at Klondike is simply what every one has been expecting.

Hewitt Bossock M.P., is the latest

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Provincial

REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Remarkable escapes from instant death were had recently by two workmen on the line of the Robson-Penitentiary branch of the Canadian & Western railway, now in course of construction. Neither of them, strange to say, were due to carelessness in handling powder, but in both of them the victim fell headlong down the steep mountain sides. A man named Purcell, while striking a drill on a high ledge, on Burns & Jordan's subcontract, about four miles below Brooklyn, on the Arrow lake, lost his balance and fell down the precipice. The sheer fall was about 80 feet, and he then landed nearly 200 feet further. He was taken to the company's hospital in Brooklyn, and a careful examination showed that no bones were broken. He received seven wounds on the head, but Dr. Dutton, the surgeon, states that he will recover. William D. Johnson was also working at a high elevation on the contract of Olaf Olson, 22 miles out of Brooklyn, towards Christina lake, when he lost his balance and fell backward about 25 feet. He received serious wounds on the head, and his right forearm was broken. As he could not stand the jolting of a freight wagon, he was carried the entire 22 miles to Brooklyn on a stretcher, the job requiring the services of seven able-bodied men. He will recover.

GREENWOOD.

One hundred men and 25 teams at work grading streets, half as many engaged in waterworks company, and quite a force engaged in constructing a dam to supply water for an electric light plant are among the first sights that impress a stranger on his arrival in Greenwood, in the Boundary district.

The place is so situated that it is literally surrounded by mining camps, and this, together with the assured coming of the Canadian Pacific railway and the progressive spirit of the citizens, is making Greenwood an important point.

Before snow flies, Greenwood will have all modern conveniences, such as water, light and sewers, and her citizens living as easy and comfortable as those of any city in British Columbia. Building has been somewhat retarded by lack of carpenters, but the timely arrival of quite a number of men has allowed contractors to get on with the work in hand, although they are kept busy estimating for new work.

THE BON ACCORD'S SUCCESSOR.

Josie Burrows is the name of the staunch little steamer which has been secured by Capt. Young, in place of the Bon Accord, which, with the Gladys and Edgar, was destroyed during the progress of the great fire at Westminster on the night of the 10th September. The Josie is of 95 tons burthen, 90 feet long over all, and 18½ feet beam, or about the size of the now defunct Edgar. She is very nicely fitted up with a few state-rooms, a cozy little smoking room, or parlor, and a bright, good-sized saloon, besides an well-equipped culinary department, offices, etc., and everything conducive to the comfort and well-being of a large number of passengers.

On the main deck is ample accommodation for freight, while the lives of passengers are further guaranteed by the presence on the hurricane deck of two life-boats and a life-raft. The Josie was purchased in Seattle, and arrived in tow of the tug New England. She is expected to make about 10 knots per hour.

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Orders at last, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313rd, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 3



Letters to the Editor

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir.—It is interesting in connection with the views I have expressed on the political situation in British Columbia to read the Hon. Mr. Joseph Martin's doings and sayings in the East. He is reported to have said at Montreal: "We are not, however, worrying at all in regard to our position as we expect to meet the House with a good majority. If we do not, of course our remedy is to immediately dissolve the house." Without commenting on the absurdity of the claim that the present government has a good majority—it is again an evidence of how this personal government firmly entrenched as it thinks it is—behind the ramparts of the Sovereign's prerogative—intends in the future as in the past to override constitutional principles. If defeated in the house—it will dissolve parliament. Now the Attorney-General knows full well that the Lieutenant-Governor will not be justified in assenting to this. This pretended government is in office without the votes of the representatives of the people in the legislative assembly and if defeated as it assuredly will be it is not entitled to go to the people unless it be that no one is able to form a government or carry on the affairs of the country. If a motion comes for the dissolution the principal reasons for His Honor's most singular and unwarranted procedure, was a desire to save the country the great expense and disturbance of another general election, and if consistent the Lieutenant-Governor will refuse the Hon. Mr. Seznec a dissolution. In the light of past events and present happenings, though, anything may be expected. It is a matter of some interest to know what others think of the present position of affairs in British Columbia. Those who have travelled in the East lately have failed to find one man of prominence or political experience who has a word to offer in support of the procedure adopted in this province of dismissing the late ministry. When considering questions affecting the order and good government of Canada it is natural to turn to Canada's history. To an conversant with the political history of Canada the present situation will recall the "double shuffle" incident. The Hon. Geo. Brown was called on to form a ministry; Sir Edmund Head was then Governor-General. Did he give the Hon. George Brown full control of the finances of the country? No. The Governor was careful to stipulate that there would have to be a parliamentary vote. His Excellency wrote: "Any item of supply absolutely necessary should be provided for by a vote of credit, and the money for the repairs of canals, which cannot be postponed, should be voted." It is true the house was sitting at the time, but it is to be remarked that His Excellency sent a memorandum to the Hon. Mr. George Brown which stated that he gave "no pledge or promise, expressed or implied, with reference to the disbanding of the ministry." The Attorney-General of a government that has never had the votes of the legislative assembly calmly stating that if defeated there will be a dissolution—surely this personal government must have some limit to its career; if not some power must be brought to bear to check its unconstitutional course. The Hon. George Brown having selected the members of his proposed ministry so advised the Governor-General and the government formed took office but were at once defeated on a vote in the house. Then it was that the Hon. George Brown urged an immediate prorogation with a view to dissolution. The exact course that the Hon. Mr. Joseph Martin proposes. This, however, was not acceded to by the Governor-General, and ought not be acceded to by the Lieutenant-Governor here. What was Sir Edmund Head's answer to the Hon. George Brown? That he could not give any express or implied dissolution. An express reason of Sir Edmund Head again dissolution was the following, which now obtains in British Columbia to-day: "An election took place only last winter. This fact is not conclusive against a second election now, but the costs and inconvenience of such a proceeding are so great that they ought not be incurred a second time without very strong grounds." The constitutional course—if we can expect the constitutional course to be adopted—will be for the Lieutenant-Governor to send for some one who can out of the present legislative assembly form a government that will receive the support of a majority of the votes of the house. In this way this personal government will be defeated and again we will have constitutional government in force in British Columbia. I feel satisfied that the good sense and wisdom of the elected representatives of the people will be evidenced by an immediate defeat of the oligarchy now in power, and that the members will form a strong government. It is intended on his behalf that sub-section (a) of section 3 of the Land Surveyors' act provides that all that is required of a member of a chartered institute of civil engineers before they can practice as a provincial surveyor is that the candidate must reside a year in the province and satisfy the examiners as to his knowledge of the provincial system of surveying. The examiners, on the other hand, claim that he has to pass the ordinary examinations similar to that of a pupil in the province. Mr. Justice Martin granted the application to issue the summons and the argument was set down for Friday.

A GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., published the first edition of his great work, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," he announced that after 650,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profits on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail it to him, at above address, 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent post-paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Contains 1,000 pages, profusely illustrated. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50, except only that the books are in strong manilla paper covers, instead of cloth. Send now, before all are given away.

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legislature, and avoid the danger of having to close the schools later for want of funds to properly maintain them, a consequence which would be as lamentable then as easily avoidable now, if steps are taken immediately.

The council being as much interested in the maintenance of the efficiency of the schools as your board, will be only too willing to assist in every way to have the question of the limit of funds for such purposes settled definitely.

The council's legal advisers inform us that the matter could be determined by the courts within a week, and practically without expense.

An early answer will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

The question of maintaining the public schools is, like every other matter which involves expenditure of money, one of taxation, and the council feels that, as the expenditure of school funds is one over which it has no control, it should not be asked to contribute to the scanty out of its general revenue, but contends that all funds necessary for maintaining the schools above what the per capita allowance produces, should be raised by special rate, and as two mills are not sufficient, let the council have power to levy up to three mills, if necessary, in which case the rate would depend upon the amount of money the trustees demand, and the responsibility for the rate would be on the shoulders of the trustees, who have the spending of the money, and not upon the council, who would simply collect it and hand it over to the trustees to spend.

The trustees wish to have the money to spend, but do not want the responsibility and odium which attaches to levying the rate, and that is the reason why they have been opposed to having the proposed standing of the two bodies clearly defined.

The council is equally desirous with the trustees that the efficiency of the schools should remain unimpaired, and is ready to do all in its power to enable them to so maintain them, but the trustees did not show a desire to assist the council when they were informed that the estimates, amounting to \$49,000, were \$6,000 in excess of the amount available for school purposes, and were asked to reduce them to that amount. The trustees made no endeavor to meet the council in the matter, but declined to make any reduction whatever, and the council, feeling that \$6,000 could not be spared out of the general revenue for school purposes, then decided to adhere strictly to the moneys provided by the per capita allowance and the special rate.

Mr. Hayward now says that the total expenditure for the year will be \$45,395.57, being \$2,395.30 in excess of the \$43,000 which was at their disposal. Had the trustees at the time said that they could not reduce their estimates to less than from \$45.00 to \$46,000, I have no doubt the council, while not admitting their right to demand it, would have voted an additional amount of \$2,500 or \$3,000 out of the general revenue, when that revenue was all appropriated, when the larger amount of \$6,000 could not be spared.

The reply to that statement is that the council has never in any way attempted to control the expenditure, except in requesting them to reduce their estimates within the amount at the disposal of the council for school purposes, which they declined to do.

The real question at issue is: Are the trustees entitled to demand out of the general revenue of the corporation all and any money they may require in excess of the amount provided by the per capita allowance and the special rate? The trustees claim that they are only entitled to the amounts raised by the above mentioned sources of revenue, viz., about \$43,000. And that is the question the council wishes to have settled, as if the contention of the trustees be correct, it becomes, with demands for school purposes increasing faster than the municipal revenue, only a question of time when there will be no revenue left to the council after the trustees have had all they may demand, and the fixed charges of the corporation are paid.

The council does not admit that the school trustees have any greater right to the revenue tax than they have to the other general rates of the corporation, as the act conveying that tax to the municipalities does not mention schools, but simply says for "municipal purposes."

Mr. Hayward's taking credit for the trustees "avoiding the expensive entanglements of a lawsuit to which they have received the most pressing invitation" is scarcely warranted by the facts. The council has at all times tried to avoid "a lawsuit" in the matter, and has wished to have the question settled by a "special case," in which each party would set out the points on which it relied, and the facts would be stated more completely than in any other way, and at small expense. With this object in view, I wrote, on February 25 last, the following letter to the secretary of the board of school trustees, and had the trustees agreed to the course suggested at that time, the matter could have been decided some months ago, without inconvenience to any persons by the postponement of payments due to them by the trustees, but the trustees preferred to let matters drift until all the money to which they were clearly entitled was spent, except the sum specifically appropriated for teachers' salaries. The following is my letter:

Feb. 25, 1898.
B. Williams, Esq., Secretary of School

Trustees of Victoria, City:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to remind you that the council has received no reply to its letter of the 8th instant, requesting the board to reduce their estimates so as to bring them within the \$33,000, the amount furnished by the per capita allowance and the special tax for school purposes, and to request, with reference to the difference of opinion at present existing between the council and school trustees, that the trustees may, as soon as possible, take action, in order to enforce their demand as against the council. The corporation will assist in every way lawful, a speedy determination of the matter, and with that object will consent to a submission, in any legal way, to the Supreme court of the question of the interpretation of the statutes. By such a course the doubt will be removed by the judge. If in favor of the corporation's contention, then your board will have an opportunity of applying to the legislature, now in session, for such amendments of the law as may be necessary to enable further sums for school purposes to be raised. Should the decision be in favor of the board, the corporation will have to devise some plan for meeting the demands of your board.

I need hardly suggest to your board the advisability of such a course of action, in order to have a speedy determination of the doubts of each body. The council, being trustees of the ratepayers at large, would not be justified in appropriating greater sums for the purposes of your board than authorized by law. Nor would your board be justified in incurring expenditure in excess of the sums prescribed by the statutes. In case such sums prove insufficient, in your opinion, now is the time to obtain further authorization from the

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Sufferers from any disease caused by impure blood should never be discouraged about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla because other medicines have failed to give relief. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla cures where all others fail. Read this statement:

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"Dear Sirs:—I think it my duty to let you know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was suffering with severe headaches daily and also with catarrh. One day a paper was left at my house and in looking it over I read of your great medicine's value to my fellow sufferers. I reasoned that if it cured them, why would it not cure me, although I must own I had some doubts about it, as I

Had Tried So Many

so-called cures which had failed even to relieve me. At last I procured a bottle and after taking all the medicine the headaches had left me and my catarrh trouble was much better. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have derived so much benefit from it that I would advise any one troubled with impure blood to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. I feel better now than I have for years, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. Grey, 27 St. Nicholas St., Toronto, Ontario. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c

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and following days Miss Fowle (late Mrs. Whitlaw), Fort street, will be showing the latest models in French millinery, with a choice assortment of superior quality Felt Walking Hats in all the new shades, also wings, velvets and jet trimmings.

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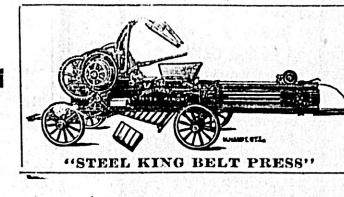
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Tickets will be good to go or come on both Vancouver and Westminster boat.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

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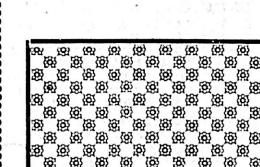
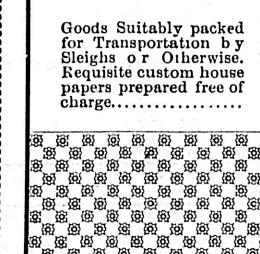
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An invitation to all

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Mr. James E. McMenemy, who formerly resided in Victoria, are requested to send itemized accounts, in duplicate, of the sums due to them to the undersigned.

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